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Subject Code :EN8591	**Subject Name** : Municipal Solid Waste Management	Rev. No.	02
Unit No : I	**Unit Name** : Sources And Characteristics	Date	30.09.2020

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S.No.	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices)	BTL
	Unit-I / SOURCES AND CHARACTERISTICS Sources and types of municipal solid wastes- Public health and environmental impacts of improper disposal of solid wastes- sampling and characterization of wastes - factors affecting waste generation rate and characteristics - Elements of integrated solid waste management – Requirements and salient features of Solid waste management rules (2016) –- Role of public and NGO"s- Public Private participation – Elements of Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan.	
1.	Understanding of social and legal aspects is not necessary in Solid waste management **a)** True **b) False**	L1
2.	Match the following for the frequency of the review of implementation of SWM Rules by these agencies 1 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Central Monitoring Committee — A Quarterly 2 District Collector review on performance of Local authorities — B Half yearly 3 SPCBs/PCCs review on implementation of Rules — C Every year a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C **b) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B** c) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B d) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A	L3
3.	Match the following for the frequency of the review of implementation of SWM Rules by these agencies 1 Identification of suitable sites for setting up Solid Waste (SW) processing facilities — A 2 year 2 Ensure segregation of waste by the generators at source — B 3Years 3 Setting up SW processing facilities by local bodies' towns below 100000 populations. — C 5Years 4 Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites — D 1Year a) 1-c,2-b,3-A,4-D b) 1-B,2-C,3-D,4-A c) 1-A,2-D,3-C,4-B **d) 1-D,2-A,3-B,4-C**	L3
4.	Duties of Central Pollution Control Board include **a) Publication of the standards and reports in website from time to time.** b) Identification and allocation of land for setting up of waste processing facilities **c) Development of guidelines for maintaining buffer zone** d) Development of master plan with all the policies and action plans	L2
5.	Match the following Smart city features	L3

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	1 It will introduce planning in an existing built-up area, to make the existing area more efficient and livable — A Pan-city development 2 It will effect a replacement of the existing built-up environment and enable co-creation of a new layout with enhanced infrastructure — B Retrofitting 3 It will introduce the smart solutions in a previously vacant area (more than 250 acres) using innovative planning, financing and implementation tools — C Redevelopment 4 Envisages application of selected smart solutions to the existing city-wide infrastructure. — D Greenfield development a) 1-C,2-B,3-A,4-D b) 1-B,2-C,3-D,4-A c) 1-A,2-D,3-C,4-B d) 1-D,2-A,3-B,4-C	
6.	Duties of the Secretary–in-charge (Urban/Rural Development) include **a. Preparation of state policy on solid waste management** **b. Identification and allocation of land for setting up of waste processing facilities** **c. Development of master plan with all the policies and action plans** d. Development of guidelines for maintaining buffer zone	L2
7.	Duties of Central Pollution Control Board include a. Identification and allocation of land for setting up of waste processing facilities **b. Development of guidelines for maintaining buffer zone.** **c. Publication of the standards and reports in website from time totime.** d. Development of master plan with all the policies and action plans	L2
8.	Responsibilities of local authorities/village Panchayat includes **a) Monitor the environment, health and safety conditions in the facilities developed** **b) Involvement of communities to develop decentralized processing of waste at community level** c) Provide directions for safe handling and disposal of domestic hazardous waste Regulate Inter-State movement of waste	L2
9.	The quantity of waste generated is estimated using which of the following methods? **a) Load-count analysis** **b) Material balances** **c) Weight-volume analysis** d) Mass-Momentum analysis	L1
10.	Non recyclable waste having calorific value of 1000 K/cal/kg or more shall not be disposed of on landfills. a) True **b) False**	L1
11.	In communities with pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) programs, residents are charged	

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	for the collection of MSW based on the amount they throw away. **a) True** b) False	
12.	Schedule I of SWM Rules 2016 deals with the specification for sanitary land fill. **a. True** b. False	L1
13.	Which of the following is a biodegradable waste? a) Synthetic fibre b) Polythene bags **c) Food waste** d) paper	L1
14.	How many major sources of solid waste are there based on their origin? a) 10 b) 5 **c) 9** d) 6	L2
15.	Which of the below is not an idea behind solid waste management? a) Control of waste generation b) Storage and collection c) Disposal **d) Stop waste generation**	L1
16.	The number of functional components of solid waste management is: a) 5 b) 3 **c) 6** d) 4	L1
17.	The term ISWM refers to: a) International Solid Waste Management **b) Integrated Solid Waste Management** c) Integrated Solid Waste Machine d) International Solid Waste Mechanism.	L1
18.	Under which rule of Government, guidelines for solid waste management are followed today? a) Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000 b) Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2016 c) Solid Waste Rules, 2000 **d) Solid Waste Rules, 2016**	L3
19.	The term 'Municipal Solid Waste' is used to describe which kind of solid waste? a) Hazardous b) Toxic **c) Non hazardous** d) Non toxic	L1
20.	How many main components are there in integrated waste management?	L1

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	a) One b) Two **c) Three** d) Four	
21.	What is the full form of NGOs? **a) Non-Governmental Organizations** b) Non Governance Organizations c) No Governance Organizations d) Null Governmental Organizations	L1
22.	The term Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is generally used to describe: (a) Wastes from industrial processes, construction and demolition debris. ***(b) Wastes from Private homes, commercial establishments and institutions.*** (c) Mining wastes (d) Agricultural wastes	L2
23.	Social, economical and ecological equity is the necessary condition for achieving (a) Social development (b) Economical development **(c) Sustainable development** (d) Ecological development	L2
24.	Managing waste is the responsibility of the government. a) True **b) False**	L1
25.	The first complete domestic approach to waste management was agreed by _____ council. **a) COAG- Council of Australian Governments** b) COOG c) COPA d) COUS	L1
26.	_____ are designed to assist environmental management. **a) NEPM - National Environment Protection Measures** b) NPEM c) NEOP d) NOPE	L1
27.	Which of the act is addressed for energy production? **a) NGER- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act of 2007** b) NEPM c) NOPE d) NDGO.	L1
28.	Which act is responsible for reducing pollution at source? a) NGER b) NEPM **c) Pollution prevention act** d) Waste reduction act	L1
29.	The National pollution prevention policy states waste should be released to environment as	L1

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	quick as possible. a) True **b) False**	
30.	The National pollution prevention policy states release of chemical into the environment should be employed only as a last option and should be conducted in an environmentally safe manner. **a) True** b) False	L1
31.	. _____ programme is undertaken by UK government to deliver resource efficiency policies. **a) WRAP - Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)** b) TARP c) BUOP d) PESA	L1
32.	Which of the following Hazourdous waste cannot be recycled? **a) Used oil** b) Treatment waste c) Paints d) Batteries	L1
33.	Waste from pesticide is an example for _____ waste category. **a) Organic aqueous** b) Inorganic aqueous c) Organic liquid d) Organic sludge	L1
34.	Dust from steel manufacturing is example for _____ waste category. a) Organic aqueous b) Inorganic aqueous c) Organic liquid **d) Inorganic sludge**	L1
35.	Characteristic of organic solid waste is _____ a) Derived oil **b) Tars** c) Inorganic aqueous d) Organic liquid	L1
36.	WAP (Waste Analysis Plan) is used to conduct detailed _____ **a) Analysis** b) Experiment c) Transport d) Import	L1
37.	Which was the first city to an established system of waste removal? a) Lahore **b) Athens** c) Paris	L1

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	d) London.	
38.	Which of the below is not an idea behind solid waste management? a) Control of waste generation b) Storage and collection c) Disposal **d) Stop waste generation**	L1
39.	Under which rule of Government, guidelines for solid waste management are followed today? a) Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000 b) Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2016 c) Solid Waste Rules, 2000 **d) Solid Waste Rules, 2016**	L1
40.	What is the order of waste management hierarchy, from most to least favoured a. Prevention- Recycle-Reuse- Disposal b. Prevention-Reuse-Disposal-Recycle c. Prevention-Disposal -Reuse-Recycle **d. Prevention-Reuse-Recycle-Disposal**	L2
41.	What is the process flow in a integrated solid waste management system? a. Generation-Source separation- facility separation-collection- Transfer and transport-Landfill b. Generation-Source separation-collection- Transfer and transport –facility separation-Landfill **c. Generation-Source separation-collection-facility separation-Transfer and transport-Landfill** d. Generation-Source separation-collection- Landfill -facility separation- Transfer and transport	L2
42.	Expand LCA and RCRA a. Life Cost Approach; Resource Construction and Recovery Act **b. Life Cycle Assessment; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act** c. Life Condition Assessment; Resource Conservation and Recycling Act d. Life Cell Assessment; Resource Constructionand Reuse Act	L1